

# MAINE FARMER AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

VOL. I.

WINTHROP, MAINE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1833.

NO. 41.

## CULTURE OF SILK.

(Concluded.)

Think not respected sir, that I harbor the slightest suspicion that either of these characteristics belong to you, or any of your household. I know better. Yet for the benefit of those who may hear, I have said these things; and I say farther, that it will avail nothing to plant mulberry trees, unless the ground on which they are to grow, be well fenced and secured, especially while the trees are small, against the intrusion of cattle, horses, sheep, &c. The trees too, while young, will require some cultivation, to render them thrifty and rapid in their growth.

There can be no doubt, that the growth and manufacture of silk, will, in a short time, become general in this country, and that silk factories will abound among us, as those of cotton and wool do now. This new branch of industry will add much to the resources of the country, and become the happy means of improving the condition of many thousands of our citizens.

All such farmers, as are too limited in their means of subsistence, may easily improve their condition, by cultivating mulberry plantations, and causing their foliage to be converted into silk. This may be done, without interference in the least, with the ordinary resources of their farms. And let it be considered that, as a gentleman of the south has remarked, "Silk always was, is now, and always will be a cash article."

The families of many poor widows and orphan children, might be relieved from sufferings of poverty, if they could have employment, in the simple, easy, & healthy business of making silk. Ought not farmers, who have land enough to be spared for the growth of mulberry trees, to consider this, and plant freely, that the poor of the land may have the means of profitable employment?

We are informed that in one of the eastern states, a young lady not long since, took a mulberry plantation to be managed by herself on shares, and that, at the expense only of her own labor six or seven weeks, she realised to herself \$108, rendering the like sum to the owner. This was done by an exchange of work, so that when her pressure came on, she had help enough provided and paid for. Is not this simple tale, the truth of which, I suppose, is not to be questioned, full of instruction to the farmers of this country? How much good they might do, by multiplying mulberry plantations! Let them destroy half the apple trees, which now grow to no useful purpose, in their orchards, and supply their places with mulberry trees.

The culture of silk will apply, with peculiar felicity, to such families as contain many children. A southern planter of experience in the business of silkmaking, in a late communication on the subject, remarks that, "for every child

of a family, aged from twelve to thirteen years and employed a few weeks only, in gathering leaves, and taking care of silkworms, \$300, may be realized." If so, how many families that are now poor, might become affluent?

If manual labor, in any form, can be successfully connected with seminaries and schools of learning, appears to me, the culture of silk, including the reeling process, and perhaps some other branches of its manufacture, offers a business the best of all adapted to such purposes. No other can be thought of so happily suited to the strength, capacities, and amusements of pupils in such institutions. There is no other in which they can be employed to equal advantage. This business is adapted to both sexes alike; and it may be so planned as to afford a pleasant and profitable employment for the pupils during the whole year.

To all public houses of pauperism, also, the culture of silk is most happily adapted. Such institutions of which there are many in this state, might, in a short time, support themselves; and perhaps do more, if this branch of industry were properly introduced, and prosecuted with courage and ability. It is, beyond dispute, the indispensable duty of all superintendents of county poor houses to institute, without delay, mulberry plantations for their use.

Capitalists need not the profits that may be derived from the growth and manufacture of silk; neither, at present, is their capital needed for that use. Hereafter, it may be otherwise. It is a peculiar excellence of the business which forms the subject of this discourse, that it requires very little capital to gain access to it. To families of moderate fortune, and especially those whose means of support are too limited, this business offers relief; and thousands there are who should bid it a hearty welcome.

I have, dear sir, already gone far beyond the bounds which I had prescribed when I commenced writing; and certain it is, I have taxed my feeble strength too severely; and yet I have arrived only at the middle of my subject. I find myself compelled to pass over many interesting considerations which I intended to introduce.

It has been supposed, that there was something quite mystical in the silk-making business and that it required more than ordinary ingenuity to become capable of managing its complicated details. We are now assured that it is not so; that the business in most of its details is remarkably simple and easy; that even the art of reeling, which has been supposed very difficult, is easily attained, and may be practiced with perfect success, in any of our families. We are informed, that reels, after the models of those used in Europe, have been constructed and improved, by our own artists, and are now

for sale in this country, at the low price of \$12. Indeed we are informed, that a gentleman of the name of Brooks, a citizen of Massachusetts has recently invented a reel for silk, on a plan entirely new; that this reel is found to possess much greater excellence, than any ever used in Europe, and is happily adapted to the use of private families. You see every thing conspires to encourage the Mulberry planters, and the silk grower.

You, will permit me, sir, in closing this letter, to reiterate my advice to you and your household, to introduce the reading of the *Genesee Farmer*. This paper is abroad in nearly all the land, and doing an immense deal of good. I have not been informed, however, that it circulates in the county of Oneida. Sure I am, that every Mulberry planter, every practical husbandman, and every horticulturist, who will read it attentively, will derive from it a tenfold remuneration of its cost. It is printed at Rochester, and published by L. Tucker & Co., proprietors. Judge Buel conducts its editorial department. With great respect.

Yours, &c. DAN BRADLEY.  
Samuel Royce, Esq.

**SAUERKRAUT, OR SALTED CABBAGE.**—It is only 10 or 15 years since this article was introduced on board British ships of war, as an article possessed of valuable anti scorbutic properties. Experience proving it to be valuable for the above mentioned qualities, it is still retained in their supplies. It has long been in use on board of German and Dutch national vessels, as well as merchant ships, the crews of which even during the longest voyages, remain perfectly free from scorbutic complaints. From time immemorial it has formed a favorite standing dish to robust inhabitants of the north of Europe during their long and rigorous winters. It is recommended by cheapness, savor, salubrity, and simplicity of preparation, Cabbage should be taken that has sustained two or three white frosts previous to being gathered. Sound compact heads should be chosen; the green and imperfect leaves should be carefully removed, each head divided, and the stalk cut out, then sliced fine with an instrument made for the purpose; a suitable tub, barrel shaped, should be prepared. After cutting it should be salted with the proportion of a pint of fine salt to the bushel of cabbage, well intermingled, which may then be gradually packed in the tub pressing it continually with an appropriate wooden rammer. It should then be covered with a circular board two inches less in diameter than the tub, and a weight of 20 or 30 lbs. placed on it. In two weeks it will undergo the acetous fermentation, when it will be fit for use. Attention should be paid to it every week to skim the froth from the brine, to wash the

board, stone, and sides of the tub. When Sauerkraut is taken out of the tub to cook, it should always be washed with fresh water, and cooked without the addition of any other vegetable. A piece of fat pork, beef, or a fat goose enclosed with the Sauerkraut in a close tin vessel and stewed three hours, forms an excellent dish and is the more valuable as it can be had at the season of the year, and under circumstances that vegetables cannot be procured.

## THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1833.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES,—DEAR SIR, Having lately turned my attention to agricultural pursuits, I am seeking information on the subject; and take the liberty to tax your patience with some enquiries.

And first; I observed in your interesting paper (No. 32, p. 253, first column) an extract from the "Cortland Advocate," on the subject of Bee houses. Now I wish to ascertain several particulars not mentioned in the extract, one of which is, where is the "Cortland Advocate" printed? Secondly, Can you inform me the particular manner in which the shelves are fitted into the house, and the manner of taking the honey? Also, how the bees are first introduced into the house. The size also is left quite uncertain. Is there not a mistake in the size of the hole in the tubes? should it not be 3-8 to 1-2 an inch, instead of 1-8 to 1-2 an inch in height?

In the same No., p. 250, you mention Mrs. Griffith's plan of a hive, with a top to take off. This plan I do not understand. I have also heard much of Blake's Patent Hive. Can you inform me how this last has succeeded on trial? Can you inform me which is the best method of securing bees from destruction by the severity of our inclement winters, or point me to the best authority on that subject?

In answer to our correspondent, we believe that the Cortland Advocate is printed at Cortland, Cortland County, New York.

2. We cannot inform him more particularly in regard to the Bee House there described. Nor do we consider it very important how the shelves are placed, or whether there are any at all. The principle of putting bees into a room larger than the common hive, arose from ascertaining the fact, that bees will not swarm so long as they have room to continue their operations. When the space, which they have occupied, becomes crowded, a portion of them take up the line of march and seek a resting place some where else. Now they are not particular as to the shape of their apartments, provided they are tight and clean. We have examined several Bee rooms, as they may be called, some in garrets, some in barns, and some built on purpose, detached from every thing else, some finished in one style, some in another; in all of which the bees made them-

selves perfectly at home. One thing however, is important, there should be no light entering their domicile but what passes through the holes left for them to pass in and out off. Some have been so obliging as to leave a window in the premises. The bees, however knowy and philosophical they are pretended to be, do not understand the properties of glass, and supposing that there is a free passage, fly against the glass and either kill themselves, or continue battering it with their heads until exhausted.

If our friend should happen at Gardiner, and will call on Dr. Holman, he will show him a bee room which he made in his hay loft, that answers the purpose completely; it is merely a closet four or five feet wide made in one corner of the loft. It is made tight and dark, with a door large enough for a man to pass through when necessary. The bees have been in this place two or three seasons, and have done extremely well. They were put into it in June, while they were preparing to swarm, and had clustered around the hive for a day or two, as is usual for them to do previous to swarming. The hive was taken in the night, while the bees were all in it, and carried into the room; the bottom was taken off, and the hive was set on a narrow board which crossed the room, say four or five feet high from the floor, and if we mistake not, this board or another passed to the hole for them to walk to and from. It was intended to suspend the hive near the top of the room, but as the bees began to resent the disturbance it was found necessary to let it rest where it was, and back out of the premises. From this experiment it seems that it is not material at what time they are put in. These bees, although taken almost at the very hour of swarming have done extremely well. After buzzing about for a while and reconnoitering, they concluded to adjourn swarming without day, and proceeded to business. The last time that we called upon them they had filled their hive (this was at the end of the first season) and had projected or built the comb down below the hive as far as they probably thought they ought, because they found nothing to support it in that direction. They then mounted to the top board of the hive and piled the comb up in large white masses resembling the white hills in miniature.

In preparing a room for bees, it will be necessary either to have shelves or boards or sticks running across or in some other direction, in order to support the comb which will otherwise break down or fall by its own weight. These, every individual can regulate and dispose to suit his own convenience, designs or fancy. The door ought to swing out, and to

prevent the bees attaching their comb to it there should be no shelf or support very near it.

3. Respecting Mrs. Griffith's hive, we could not well make our readers understand it, without a drawing, which we shall have prepared, together with sketches of other hives, and a plan also communicated to the Genesee Farmer with an excellent article on Bees, by a writer who signs himself Ulmus, all of which we intend publishing as soon as cuts can be obtained. Blake's hive was made with drawers, or little boxes sliding into the top of the hive with holes for the bees to pass through. Bees generally fill the top of the hive first, and then work down. The principal fault with Blake's hive was that it had too many drawers or apartments. On the principle of filling the top of the hive first, are constructed several forms of tops to be filled and taken off. A very common and pretty method of obtaining small quantities of honey is the following: bore holes thro' the top of the hive, over each hole place a common glass tumbler inverted, and over these tumblers place a box to make the whole dark. The bees will fill the tumblers which may be withdrawn as wanted, and empty ones put in their stead.

Another very good method is the following—make a long box, say 12 inches in the clear and 10 or 12 feet long or longer if you please. At suitable distances on the top bore a few auger holes and over these place common hives. In front of the long box cut holes in the common form for the bees to pass in and out. There will be plenty of room. When one hive is filled they will proceed to fill another, and will not swarm until every hive and the long box below is filled.

In order to preserve bees from the inclemency of our winters. The best method undoubtedly is to keep them in rooms prepared for them, but if it is preferred to keep them in hives, the hives should be kept in suitable houses or buildings. If one looks about him and sees the mode in which the bees are kept in this State, his wonder would not be why any bees were winter killed, but why they are not all frozen to death. The hives are either set upon stumps and logs or rocks near the house, or else in a kind of shed made by posts driven in the ground, and a few boards tacked on so loosely that they either fall off by their own weight or by the first wind, or if they stay on, the chinks and crannies are so wide that wind being obstructed by the solid part of the boards, is drawn through the fabric in such a current that it is a vast deal colder than where there are no boards at all.

Our friend will find much to amuse and instruct him in Thatcher's treatise on Bees, and also in Smith's little work on keeping bees in towns and cities, also in one of the volumes of the Naturalist, published in Boston.

BIG PUMPKIN. Mr. Nath'l Bishop of this vil-



large, has raised a pumpkin that weighs 43 lbs.—This, considering the season it grew in, is a great yield. We would also acknowledge the receipt of one weighing 30 lbs. ~~touching~~ which we mean to regale our mortal appetite as a good and veritable yankee ought.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES:—I observe in the last number of your paper, that a gentleman who signs himself "One of the standing committee on stock," has some comments on the late report of the committee on working oxen and steers. That the chairman of that committee knew so much of the laws and regulations of the Kenn. Co. Agr. Society as to be aware of the duty of the Trustees, and also of that of the standing Committees relative to the distribution of funds in premiums, he very generously concedes. He very frankly enquires, "to whom the committee" (for they were unanimous in their report) "would impute the BLAME in not offering another premium on steers?" and he further says, "if he charge the blame to the standing committee, I should like to have him point out the ways and means by which the amount, that he thinks ought to have been offered in this other premium, should have been obtained."—With this request I will with the greatest pleasure comply; more especially as he seems to be perfectly at a loss to conceive how it could have been done; and I will solve his problem by asking simply, if (for instance) there had been less offered in premiums on horses, would there not have been more for steers or other stock? Nothing can be more evident. What was done by the committee was merely nothing more nor less, than giving an opinion, which he is pleased to construe as BLAME attached to some one! Nothing could have been devised more foreign from the fact; and if it was an error, it was of the HEAD and not of the heart; and this will be truly consoling to the committee, and I hope sufficient to obtain the gentleman's pardon. But I ask, if what the committee did is wholly without a precedent? I answer no: and so will he. That they did nothing new, I need not labor to convince him; and that he himself is not altogether unacquainted with such procedures, I need only refer him (if I am not mistaken in the gentleman) to the report on bulls and milch cows, made last year. He there will see, that a certain premium offered for the four best cows, was recommended to be discontinued in future, and the amount thereof be added to the other premiums on cows. Now where is the great difference? In the one case, a premium is thought best to be discontinued—in the other, it is thought best to have less offered in premiums on some kinds of stock, and more on another. The principle is the same. And if he had considered the interrogation in the following, perhaps I should have been spared: "Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?"

He took the liberty of giving his opinion, and who ever thought of censuring him for it? But rather is it not the duty of every member of this Society, whatever may be his sphere, to give his ideas on any thing he may suppose will

be beneficial to the Agricultural interest.—Stop this source of information, and we strike a fatal blow to the most effectual means of gaining knowledge on this, or any other subject, and of course to the very institution itself. Having extended my observations much more than I intended, I will only add the name of G. W. FAIRBANKS.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES.—Can it be that the people of this State lack enterprise and energy, compared with the inhabitants of our sister States?—I have been led to this thought from our total deadness and apathy respecting Mineralogy. Vast sums of money are sent into other states and countries for iron, and other articles wrought from Ores, which we have abundant reason to suppose is in great abundance in the bosom of the earth in Maine; and there rests, while we thoughtlessly pay away large sums, only for the want of examination. It is known by all who know any thing of the late exertions in other States, as to their minerals, that none of them have failed to be abundantly remunerated for their enterprise and expense in searching for ore, nor is there a shadow of doubt but we should be likewise benefitted, were we to become awake to a subject of such vast interest. I can conceive of no more practicable mode of beginning to explore and search for our hitherto hidden treasures in this State, than for the Legislature to take up the subject, and employ those best qualified, at the public expense, to look and examine in all the most probable places in the State, for all and every kind of mineral which may prove useful to our citizens. I write simply to bring the subject before the good people of this State.

When duly considered, I doubt not that the Legislature at their next session will take some proper measures to cause us to become more independent; for I learn that other States are smiling at our want of enterprise, while they are drawing from us incalculable sums of money, because we have not been duly awake to the subject.

As this is a thing of very great consequence, I hope some abler pen will thereby be provoked.

ONE NOT ASLEEP.

For the Maine Farmer.

A GOOD MINCED PIE FROM SAW-DUST. Don't be frightened!—A neighbor of mine once desirous of obtaining a steak from his store of beef, but found it very hard frozen, which rendered it difficult to cut. He therefore used a common hand saw, and sawed it on a clean cloth: his wife observed that she thought the meat thus made fine by the saw, might be the happiest mode of preparing it for a pie. She took it and added the other usual ingredients, and it made even a better and richer pie, than one made by boiling and chopping, &c., which trouble was saved. If a considerable quantity of saw dust of this kind is made, the meat must be sawed the thinner. And he says, sawing is clearly the easiest mode of obtaining a steak when the meat is frozen. In addition to its being thus prepared for a pie, all can see that the nutritive qualities of the meat lost in boil-

ing, are saved in this way; and of course the richer and better the pie. J. L.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES.—

As a subscriber and peruser of your useful paper, and one who has gained much information from the interchange of different ideas that are laid before the readers of the Farmer, I with a small degree of reluctance, send this to you: it is with reluctance, because I do not consider myself competent to appear before "great folks." But as you have said, if we would take our "grey goose quills," and spend an evening in giving you the result of our operations, you would see to the phraseology, and "knock the knots off."

In perusing the Farmer from week to week, I find much good reasoning on subjects that are of general interest to the farmer and others; but there is but little said (if I mistake not) about fences and the best materials for the same. Fences are expensive, especially when they are made of wood; and as they are indispensable to every farmer, should it not be the study of the man who is about to build a wooden fence, to get for the materials, those which are the most durable.

Are not poor fences more expensive, all things considered, than good fences? Poor fences cause much mischief—they learn peaceable cattle to be unruly—cause petty law suits, and much contention among neighbours. They encourage many to keep two or three overgrown, half starved sheep killing dogs to learn the boys how to stu-boy when the cattle are destroying the crops of a negligent would be farmer.

A writer in No. 7, of your paper, says, "I am persuaded that it is high time that the attention of our farmers was directed to the cultivation of live fences." It becomes necessary many times to remove fence, and in this case would it not be well to have some other kind than live fence?—But to enclose an orchard, a yard, or the highway live fence would be preferable.

Perhaps there are many should they gather as it is near the time for gathering them, the berries that you mentioned in the remarks made to the writer alluded to above, would do as the writer of this did, sow them soon after they are gathered. I find that I have got to wait a year or two for them to come up, whereas had I "worked it right," or as you recommended, they would have been up ere this.

After duly considering the cost, durability, &c. of stone posts, I feel sure in recommending them, notwithstanding the many objections made against them,—that the frost would throw them out, the wind break them, &c., all of these imaginary objections have been set at naught. Mr. — of this place, has about three hundred stone posts set—some of them were set in the spring of 1827, some of them with rails, and some with boards, sawed at suitable length, and nailed to the rails so that the wind has tried the strength of these posts and found them sufficient to withstand its force; and they remain as firm, as upright, (and I guess as sound,) as when they were first set.

Should not the many privileges there are in this State stir up and cause more attention to be paid to these kind of posts, among the farmers of Maine to try them.

Walnut Hill, Oct. 8, 1833.

ERRATUM.—In the communication signed "One of the Standing Committee," published in our last number, second line in the last paragraph, for *impart*, read *impute*.

Thursday, the 28th of November, is appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts as a day of Thanksgiving. The same day is appointed by the Governor of Connecticut.

## AGRICULTURAL.

*Cattle Show and Fair of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, held in Winthrop, on Wednesday and Thursday the 18th & 19th of September, 1833.*

### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SWINE.

The Committee on swine, sensible of the honour and dignity conferred on them by the society, in appointing them Judges of this very important branch of husbandry, have attended to the duty assigned them with peculiar interest and pleasure; and report as follows:

First. The honour of the appointment. This is apparent when we take into view the very honourable body, or society of men, from which it emanated.

What pursuit can be more honourable than that which supplies us with the necessities and luxuries of life? none to be sure. Then all efforts to improve that pursuit must be honourable. It is certainly wise and honourable to devise, perfect, and communicate means whereby the produce of a given territory may be increased, doubled, tripled, and even quadrupled, and at the same time the quality may be improving in an equal ratio.

Such is the ostensible object of the Agricultural Society. The object is honourable. The Society of course must be so; and hence your committee derive the honour of their appointment.

The dignity of any station depends upon its importance. The dignity of a judge is exalted in proportion to the importance of the tribunal over which he presides. Thus the dignity of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, is higher than that of an inferior Judge, as his Court is higher than that of his fellow Judge's. All this arises from the nature and importance of the causes heard, tried and decided in said Court—it being in fact the end of the law.

Your committee are sensible that they derive their dignity from the same source, to wit—the nature and importance of the animal of which they are appointed Judges. To what higher dignity would any ambitious mind aspire than to sit a Judge of Hogs?

Upon the nature of the animal, little need be said. In his feelings he is exclusively republican, submitting patiently to no foreign potentate, always resisting all encroachments upon his natural and unalienable rights with a pertinacity ending only in death. When overcome by superior force, so that resistance avails nothing, he never fails to raise his voice in tones of the most agonizing remonstrance against such arbitrary, oppressive and tyrannical measures. In fact your committee think him

the prototype of nullification, whence modern politicians obtained their bright ideas upon that subject; for he submits, quietly, to no law but that which replenishes his stomach; and upon the frequent, vulgar, and faithful execution of that law, depends the importance and profit of the animal.

In an agricultural point of view, no animal is of greater importance to the husbandman. From no other animal can so much and so valuable manure be produced with the same expense and trouble. Indeed many good farmers assert, and your committee are inclined to favor the assertion, that when swine are managed well, this manure will be equal in value to the food upon which they are fattened. This being the case, the pork costs us nothing. And although (as is sometimes said) the produce upon which they are fattened will bring as much in the market as the pork so made; there is still the balance of the manure, and the difference in the expense of transportation, in favor of those farmers who keep their swine well employed with proper materials for manufacturing manure; but which is entirely lost to those who suffer their swine to run in the public highway; a practice which your committee sincerely hope will soon be abandoned by every farmer in Kennebec.

The importance of the swine is again brought to view as an article of food; and so many important purposes do the different parts of the animal subserve in the art of cookery, that scarcely a process can be perfected without its use in some form or other. It is well known that in New-England pork is considered indispensable, and a greater indignity cannot be offered a Yankee, than to accuse him of having no pork in his cellar.

The swine also subverts very important purposes in many of the arts; the shoe-maker, the saddle and harness-maker, and the brush manufacturers, all depend upon him for a very important article in the prosecution of their different callings.

Much more might be said upon the importance of this lovely, honoured, and highly dignified animal, but your committee fear they will be thought to have already gone the "whole hog"—therefore, they hasten to the performance of the duty more immediately assigned them.

The exhibition of swine was very respectable. The number of entries for the society's premiums was eleven, viz: One, a Boar 2 years old, by B. W. Varnum of Wayne. Three by Thomas Pierce of Readfield, consisting of one boar 15 months old; one sow with ten pigs two weeks, and four pigs 6 months old. One boar by S. and E. Wood of Winthrop. One sow 13 months old, with 4 pigs 7 weeks old, by Thomas Snell of Winthrop. One sow 18

months old, by Columbus Fairbanks of Winthrop: three breeding sows with pigs, by Lafayette Chandler of Wayne; and one breeding sow by Jeremiah Glidden of Winthrop. The boar entered by Mr. Varnum, a half blooded English Berkshire from an imported Berkshire sow, sired by an imported Essex boar, crossed with the black pig of Naples,—was a fine animal, and your committee think Mr. Varnum entitled to the society's first premium of three dollars.

The boar entered by S. & E. Wood, of the Mackey breed, we think entitled to the second premium of 2 dollars. Mr. Snell's sow, a Newbury white, an improved native breed, was a very fine animal, and a good breeder, judging from her stock exhibited, which was very fine. To him your committee award the first premium of 3 dollars, on breeding sows. To Mr. Chandler they award the second premium of 2 dollars, for the second best breeding sow. To Mr. Pierce they award the society's premium of 3 dollars, for the best store pigs.

The other swine entered for premiums were, some of them, fine animals. Mr. Pierce's sow is evidently a good breeder, having had 18 fine pigs, in about 16 months, which is the age of the sow. Mr. Fairbank's sow appeared well, and they doubt not that she is a good breeder; but had none of her stock for a sample.—They say the same of Mr. Glidden's sow. With the external appearance of Mr. Chandler's white imported sow, the committee were not favorably impressed. But judging of her from her stock, a litter of ten very fine pigs, we doubt not that she is an excellent breeder, and hope her stock will be proved. His other sow had a litter of five pigs, and we hope he will receive an ample compensation for his trouble.

Finally, the exhibition evinced to your committee that the importance of the animal is duly appreciated in Kennebec; that very laudable efforts are made to obtain the best breeds, and improve those they already have: and although the corn crop does not promise a great supply of hog and homony; yet we have a fair prospect of having plenty of baked pork and beans—a much more substantial dish, with now and then a rarity of bean porridge, and a pork pie.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
DEXTER BALDWIN, per order.

### Report of the Committee on Fat Cattle.

The Committee appointed to adjudge premiums on fat cattle by the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, consisting of John Gilmore of Leeds, Jeremiah Glidden of Winthrop, and Oliver Bean of Readfield, Report, that there were two very



good oxen, four years old, fed upon grass only, entered by Mr. David Wheelock of Readfield. Your committee were not particularly informed of what breed of cattle they were, but understood they were of a similar breed to the fine working oxen from that town. Your committee regret to say that there were but two other entries, which were two cows from Winthrop. As it is known to your committee that there are cows far superior, even those that have brought calves and given milk through the season quite as good beef, we are of opinion from the terms offered by the society that they are not entitled to a premium. We award to Mr. David Wheelock the first and second premiums on fat oxen, amounting to \$7, 00

Per order of the Committee,

JOHN GILMORE.

The Committee on Machines, &c. would state to the Society that there were no Scythe Sneaths, Waggon, nor Stocking Looms exhibited.

Machines for weeding corn and ridging land were entered by John Kezer Jr. These machines, through simple in construction, and rough in workmanship, it was thought would answer a valuable purpose. We therefore adjudge to him the premium offered by the Society.

A plough was entered by Horace Gould, and although it was of good form and well made, yet as there was no competition, and others were exhibited of a kind which it is believed is taking the precedence in the public estimation, your committee thought it not proper to award a premium.

There were three Horse Rakes exhibited. It was with some degree of difficulty and want of unanimity that your committee decided upon the merits of these machines. The revolving rake offered by Joseph Cram it was decided was the best, and worthy of a premium.

J. A. METCALF, Chairman.

#### From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer. CIDER MAKING.

Perhaps there is not any thing in the whole round of farming operations, more neglected, or subject to more mismanagement than cider making.

Cider should be considered as a coarse kind of wine, owing to difference between apples and grapes for imparting to the liquors made from them, the different qualities for which they are respectively valued. In the manufacture of each, the same general principles should govern the operator, as to having the fruit in best possible condition before mashing or grinding, having all the vessels for receiving it perfectly clean and sweet governing the fermentation, and lastly, fining the liquor, or freeing it from all mucilaginous matter which has a tendency to produce the acetic fermentation or change it into vinegar.

Previous to commencing cider making, every farmer should provide himself with a sufficient number of casks wherein to store the quantity which he intends to manufacture. By neglecting

this until the operation is commenced, the farmer is often compelled to put his cider into foul casks without reflecting that no person ever drew good cider from a foul cask.

If cider is properly manufactured, it is, when drank with moderation, a cheap and wholesome beverage; but on the other hand, when made in a slovenly manner, put in foul casks, and afterwards neglected, it becomes a disgusting article, neither pleasing to the palate, nor beneficial to the stomach.

Three things must necessarily be present in a liquid in order to produce a vinous fermentation; sugar or saccharine substance, mucilaginous matter, and an acid. A certain quantity of saccharine matter is essential in order to produce that strength or quantity of alcohol necessary to preserve it. But if there is not a sufficient quantity of acid in the liquor, a part of the saccharine matter will be left undecomposed after the fermentation has subsided, and the liquor will be more difficult to fine and of course more apt to become sour than when all the saccharine has been decomposed and the liquor left, more limpid from which the remaining part of the mucilaginous matter more readily separates.

It has been thought by many that sweet apples made the best cider; but this for the above reasons, is not always the case, neither is it a sure indication, because cider runs sour from the press that it will not be of good quality after it has fermented. In short, it is better to have more acid in the juice than is necessary to decompose the saccharine matter than not enough, because the surplus quantity of it will subside with the lees after the liquor has become limpid, but as long as any saccharine matter remains in the cider, it renders it liable to a continued or renewed fermentation, which will prevent its becoming fine.

Many have the impression that fine cider cannot be made from common apples, as grown in orchards that have not been cultivated for this purpose. This is a mistake. The apples through western New York, northern Ohio, and Michigan and Upper Canada, are capable of producing as fine cider as can be found in any part of the world and we have drank of that which was purchased in this village the season past as it came from the press, and was brought to this market, which by proper management was rendered as fine and brisk as Champagne wine; and we are confident that cider so prepared would command in New York market, at least, from ten to fifteen dollars per barrel.

Apples for cider should be gathered when they are dry and care should be taken that all those which are partially rotted should be rejected.

In whatever kind of mill they are ground, apples should be entirely crushed or broken, so that on pressing, the greatest possible quantity of juice may be extracted. The mill upon the principle of a grater is undoubtedly the best, both for expedition, and quantity, and quality of the cider.

After the apples are ground, many prefer allowing the pomace to remain twenty four hours in the vat in order to give more color to the cider. The straw used on the press should be free from weeds or must. As but few have vats or tubs for fermenting the cider in, but allow it to ferment in barrels it should be put in them as free from pomace as possible. As soon as all the scum has raised to the top so that the bubbles become white and clear, cider should be drawn off through the hole two or three inches from the bottom of the cask. After it has been drawn off the fermentation will be moderate, and the bung should be covered with a cloth upon which a weight is placed to exclude the air from entering; but so as to allow the carbonic acid generated in the fermentation to escape. After a cask of cider has remained in this situation a couple of week, a bung made of pine or some other tight grained soft wood, should be driven in

so as to make the cask perfectly air tight. A hole at the same time should be bored into the barrel near the bung, and a pine peg put into it which can be drawn out to let off the air in case the pressure should be so great as to endanger the cask. In about three months after the cider was put into the cask, it should be tapped and a little drawn out into a glass to ascertain whether it is becoming fine. Should it remain turbid the bung should be knocked out, and from two to four quarts of skim milk added to each cask, and the whole well mixed by means of a stick introduced through the bung. The cask should then be stopped close and allowed to remain for about ten days when the cider will become fine. After this it should be drawn off again into a clean cask in which a sulphur match had been burned. A few days previous to this racking the bung should be removed in order that the carbonic acid gas which has been confined may escape, and the sediment which will be raised from the bottom by it may subside. If the process thus far has been well conducted, it may remain in the cask without racking again. It should now be bunged perfectly close and put where it will not be agitated and will keep for years.

Many suppose that to make fine cider something must be added to increase its strength. This is a mistake. The great secret is to get out all the mucilaginous matter before the cider has become pricked or commenced changing into vinegar. Some prefer cider that contains so much carbonic acid gas to make it sparkle in the glass, while others prefer it still; the difference is, in one the carbonic acid gas, disengaged by the fermenting process, is confined, and in the other it is allowed to escape.

### MECHANICS.

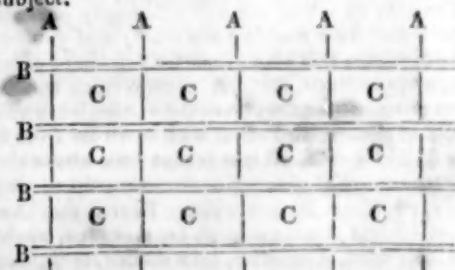
A NEW INVENTION IN ROAD-MAKING, WITH THE USE OF TIMBER. By John Hartman. To the Editor of the American Railroad Journal.

SCOTTSVILLE, Albemarle Co. Virginia, July 4th, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—Not having the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, but being assured by the Editor of the Virginia Farmer that you will take pleasure in noticing an invention in road-making with the use of timber, which, thus far, is considered as very valuable, I take the liberty of asking your attention to it.

The plan is one which is capable of demonstration, and will be found valuable in timbered countries, particularly where stone is not plenty; and where it is, and timber is equally so, and interest is allowed on the difference of cost, I have no hesitation in saying, that the use of timber will be preferable, either for flat or hilly countries.

I will give you a rough diagram and description, and then say a word more upon the subject.



The lines A represent good locust, cedar,

oak, or other timber, of 10 or 12 inches diameter, of lengths to suit the road, laid across it, say 8 or 10 feet apart, rough, for the rails B to lie on, which should be good lasting timber, of from 15 to 20 inches diameter, sawed through the center, with the edges hewed off, leaving a surface of from 10 to 15 inches (further experiment must prove which is best, a wide or narrow rail,) bedded, and pinned or bolted down upon the sills A; and, upon the out edge of each, spike on scantling, say three inches square as guides for the wheels, or upon each edge of the rails or timbers B, forming a groove for the wheels. I however consider the first plan best then fill up the spaces C level with, or rather above the rails B, for the horses; the wheels, of course, to run upon the rails B. When two tracks are put down, the space between them must also be filled level, so as to admit waggons stages, carriages, &c. to pass from one track, to the other when necessary, as no impediment will present itself but the scantling, and that only on one side, which would amount to nothing nor would the occasional crossing of this scantling injure it, as it would rarely or ever occur twice in the same place.

You see it is quite a simple plan. I will mention some of the advantages it offers for a new road, over M'Adamized, and particularly on hill sides. In the construction of a new road there is no necessity for grubbing low cutting is quite sufficient. These timbers are put down on the surface of the ground; then, by cutting a ditch on each side of the road, earth enough is obtained to fill up the horse path or way, between the rails, which should be well rammed, or packed down, by a machine just invented for that purpose.

The elevation given, and the fact that it must be kept in shape, or together, by the timbers, which, with the side drains, will guarantee a good road, even in a marsh, for it is a known fact that it is the wheels of carriages and waggons, and not the horses' feet which are so destructive to roads, by following always the same track, hence the collecting of water in them, and mud-holes. On hill sides the plan will be admirable, requiring the sills only to be levelled, either by large rough stone where they are found plenty, as they frequently are on mountains; or timber may be substituted on the lower side, with a digging on the other. You have the frame level, the earth then taken out on the upper side of the rail, to carry the water off will fill up the track for the horses, which gives a perfectly smooth road, with less labor and expense generally than would be necessary for a single track of common turnpike; and no fear of its cutting up or wasting away by every rain. The side rails you see will effectually prevent the water from washing the road; and you see the facilities this plan gives for crossing gullies forming culverts, &c. A double track can be put down, depending upon the convenience and cost of timber, and filled with earth for from 8 to \$1200 a mile, which is but little above the average cost of shaping or throwing up a road of earth alone, 20 feet wide. Bear it mind, too that 15 feet is wide enough for this plan, whilst M'Adamize, it must be, for a double track, from 30 to 40, which forms a heavy item of the expense, and the delay in M'Adamizing should

not be forgotten, for the earth must settle before the stone is put on it.

I wish you to give this an insertion in the Railroad Journal, with such remarks as you may think proper. I ask, however, to reply to any objections that may be started. We know, from experience, that the timbers will not wear out that they MUST LAST as long as in RAILROADS. The design is for common waggons and carriages.

There is no doubt but it will be immediately tried upon a turnpike, connecting the James River at this place with Staunton in the valley, a distance of 44 miles, instead of M'Adamizing. I have found in the last two weeks in a journey to Washington City and Baltimore that, without an exception, and amongst the number several of the most intelligent and practical men found there, including several superintendents and graduation and construction of the Ohio Railroad and Cumberland roads, being practical engineers, and not an individual but had the very best opinion of it, or feared its not being very valuable for collateral roads. I have no doubt that it will prove a great acquisition to the internal improvement of our country, and give great facility for the speedy transportation of the mails in winter.

It is thought generally that timbers will last better to have them burnt or charred, instead of taking the bark off.

Yours, most respectfully,

JOHN HARTMAN.

## SUMMARY.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

**LATE FROM EUROPE.** London dates of the 27 of September, and Paris dates of the 4th, have been received at New York. They afford little really of news. There is nothing later, since the former arrived from Portugal; of course great anxiety prevailed in London to hear further.

Donna Maria was expected in England, having been invited to Windsor by the King. She was at Havre at the last dates, and according to a paper of that place, 'the Duke of Leuchtenberg had repaired thither, incognito, for the purpose of meeting his sister, the Duchess Braganza, and the Queen Donna Maria. Intimation of his being there having been received by the Sub-Perfect, an order was sent to the Duke to the effect that he should quit Havre immediately.'

It was rumored that the King of the French desired an alliance between one of his sons and the young Donna Maria, but that she preferred the son of Eugene Beauharnois, and hence the order to him to quit Havre. Donna Maria was not recognized by the French authorities as a sovereign on her voyage to and during her stay at Havre.

A paragraph taken from the Sentinelle de Bayonne of the 29th ult. says that a courier from the English embassy at Madrid, who reached Bayonne on the 27th, declared that he had been stopped and very much beaten by robbers at a short distance from Madrid, and his despatches were taken from him and destroyed. He further stated that the despatches contained an account of the submission of Cadaval and Molellos. Letters from the frontiers of Naples, the dates of which are not mentioned, say that numerous arrests have taken place in the Abruzzi, the causes of which were unknown. Several persons were also arrested at Sinigaglia and Jessi.

Great disasters among the shipping in the channel and in the North Sea had been occasioned by a violent gale on the 30th and the 31st August. Many lives were also lost, in addition to those on board the convict ship wrecked on the coast of France, of which we published the particulars by a former arrival.

Markets for the American staple Cotton were a little depressed.

**The Unholy Alliance.**—The Messenger of Ghent announces after letters from Germany, that the three Great Northern Powers and the Germanic Confederation have drawn up, in common accord and are about to publish a manifesto against the treaties of 1815, and the conduct of France and England in the agitations prevailed at this moment in Europe. This manifesto, it adds, received its definitive sanction at the recent interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

Count Nesselrode, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is at present at Troppan, where according to some of the Continental papers, a regular Congress will most probably be held. The Augsburg Gazette of the 31st ult. already anticipates results from that Congress 'as important to Europe as were those of the Congress of Vienna.' The late revolution in France having, according to that paper destroyed the treaties signed Vienna, it has become necessary to form new ones.

The Nuremburgh Correspondent of the 28th ult. in a long article, examines the respective positions of 'the legitimatist and the liberal alliances in Europe.' France, lately isolated by her revolution, appears to the writer to have made immense progress towards establishing her preponderance in the west. This is now the center of a powerful league; which extends its sway from the banks of the Rhine to the ocean, where it is seconded by the trident of England. The principal support of the legitimate league in Russia.—Austria in consequence of her intermediate situation, confines herself to a policy purely expectant. All her efforts are directed towards the preservation of her influence in Italy. One great advantage for the three northern powers is that their armies are ready for war. On the other hand, they find in the tranquility of their states, and in the devotedness of their subjects, a principle of force which France does not possess. The Correspondent, in conclusion, approves of the *statu quo*, and commends European diplomacy for endeavoring to prevent the scourge of war by pacific negotiations.

**DISASTERS BY THE LATE GALES.** We cut from our exchange papers the following items.

Sloop Boliver, Springer, of Augusta, from Nantucket bound to Boston, drove ashore on Saturday night last, on Lynn Beach, and went to pieces. Passengers and crew saved. Vessel lost. Insured in Bangor for \$1000.

The sch. Rob Roy, Foster, from Portland bound to Newburyport, loaded with wool and lumber, went ashore on Wigwam Point, Annisquam Light and will be lost. No insurance.

At portland some damage was done to the shipping and wharves. The sch Elizabeth lying at Titcomb's wharf, had her stern stove in. The tides were very high, overflowing many of the wharves, and carrying away much lumber, &c.

The New Bedford Mercury states that the gale of Saturday night has not been exceeded in violence since the equinoctial gale of 1815—several chimneys were blown down, and some little damage was done to the shipping.

**THE GALE.** A southeasterly gale commenced in this vicinity on Saturday night last, and kept increasing in violence to almost noon on Sunday; driving the tide into this place higher than it has been since the storm of 1815. The height of the



storm being about high water, it has made great destruction among the wharves; several of the lower ones were almost swept away, and not one has escaped injury. A great deal of lumber, wood bark, &c. has been lost.—Some acres of the shore on both sides of the river when the tide ebbed, were covered with a mixed mass of lumber of all kinds and ruins of wharves.

The monument on Steel's Ledge, which has stood the peltings of all the storms for many years was swept off; the upper part of it with the spindle floated into the harbor and has been secured.

All the vessels in the harbor, rode out the gale without any serious injury.

At West Prospect, several vessels were driven on shore and damaged and the wharves at that place, almost all destroyed.

At Camden a vessel, name unknown, loaded with lumber from Bangor, parted her cables, drove ashore and went to pieces—crew saved. [Belfast Jour.]

The sch. Oregon, Blanchard, of and from Prospect, for Boston, with wood, was abandoned on the night of the 10th. S. E. of Cape Ann, having filled with water, supposed by starting bow port, or forward hatch. The captain and two passengers were below and barely escaped with their lives, saving nothing but the clothes they stood in. They took to the boat, and next day were taken up by a fishing sch., and carried into Gloucester.—The O. was seen on Saturday last, in tow of two schooners for Portland. She had both masts cut away.

WRECK. Brig Sarah, Barker, of Portland from Matanzas, was capsized in a gale on the evening of the 23d Sept. and righted soon after, full of water, in consequence of the foremost jumping out of the step, and ripping up the deck. The crew remained on the wreck until the 10th October, when they were taken off by the schr. Herald, Faunce, and carried to Plymouth.

A sch. of about 80 tons was seen Friday morning last, off Kennebunk, bottom up, and 20 or 30 cords of wood adrift near her.

MURDER. Shubael Seavey, living in the Eastern part of this town, murdered his wife on Tuesday evening of last week, by striking her on the head, (with his hand as he says.) Her skull, on examination, was found to be fractured. She died on Wednesday, about 24 hours after the injury was inflicted. Seavey is said to have been intoxicated. He was immediately apprehended, examined, and committed to the county gaol to await his trial at the June term of the Supreme Judicial Court. [Aug. Age.]

POWDER PLOT.—About four months ago, Edward Wilcox, Esq. of Westerly, Rhode Island, and late Lt. Governor of that State, received by a sloop from New York, a leather trunk, with a label attached, stating that it came from a relative in this city. Something however excited the suspicions of Mr Wilcox that it was not a friendly present, and cautiously rising the lid a very little, he discovered cords within, so situated as to strengthen his suspicions. He therefore set the trunk aside until more should be known. A few days ago, some young men determined to open it. They cut the cords carefully, and opened the trunk, when it was found to contain two horse pistols, with the muzzles buried in upwards of thirty pounds of powder. The cords was attached to the triggers in such a manner that if the lid had been raised a few inches, the whole would have exploded, and dreadful must have been the effect. The pistols have been sent to this city, in the hope of tracing out the murderous villain, who, to gratify his malice against an individual, would not only have taken his life, but in all probability the lives of a whole family. [N. Y. Jour. Commerce.]

FILIAL AND FRATERNAL AFFECTION IN A CONVICT.—A convict made his escape from the dock-yard at Woolwich, but in which way could not be ascertained, although diligent search was made in every part of the yard. On Wednesday afternoon a man presented himself at the dock gate, and inquired of the porter if he could see the Captain of the convict ship. The porter told him he would not be able to see the captain for some time but if he would have any message for him (the captain) he would be sure to attend to it. The apparent stranger paused for a moment, and then looking very earnestly in the porter's face, exclaimed—'Well, if I cannot see the Captain, you will do as well. I am the prisoner that escaped on Monday last, and I desire you to take me to custody.'

The porter said, 'nonsense! you the man? Not you indeed,' But the stranger said, 'I am the man and if you will not take me to the ship, I shall walk down myself and go on board.' He was handed over to the master warden, and conducted to the ship, where he was at once recognized as the escaped convict. When asked by the captain what had induced him to escape, he stated that he had been informed that his father and sister were in a dying state at Chelmsford, and watching an opportunity he put on a jacket and red night cap belonging to one of the calkers, took a boat belonging to the yard, rowed to the opposite side of the river and walked the rest of the way. Upon arriving at Chelmsford, he found he had been misinformed, and thought it best to return to his old quarters. He is under sentence of seven years, and has served four years and a half of that period.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT. Mr Jennings of New York has received patents for a mixture of alcohol and turpentine, (the former in a large proportion) adapted to answer the purpose of lamp oil, and for an apparatus applicable to lamps of all sizes, whereby gas is generated from this mixture in the simplest manner. The economy of this process is remarkable. The liquid which fills a small lamp, to burn nine hours, costs but nineteen mills, and a large lamp with four brilliant flames—quite enough for a large room—costs but a cent an hour. The liquor costs eighty cents a gallon. It produces no smoke, requires scarcely any tending, does no damage when spilt upon clothes, carpets &c. and is far from being in any way offensive.

### MARRIAGES.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. David Thurston, Mr. Daniel McDuffie to Miss Mary Jane Stanley.

In Leeds, on Wednesday the 29d inst. Capt. Joshua Turner to Miss Betsey Lothrop.

In Bath, Dr. Horatio Gates Allen of Winthrop, to Miss Sarah Jackson Pettingill.

### DEATHS.

In Thomaston, Eliphalet Healy, aged 79, a soldier of the Revolution.

In Randolph. VI. CALVIN EDSON the "living skeleton." At the time of his death his body weighed less than 50 lbs. After burial it was stolen by some medical students.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, OCT. 14. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)

At Market this day 3050 Beef Cattle, 340 Stores, 4700 Sheep, and 740 Swine.

PRICES. Beef Cattle.—The best quality of Cattle did not sell so well as they did last week, but we shall quote about the same, viz. a few very fine at \$5 50; prime at 5 a 5 25; good at 4 50 a 4 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—We noticed the sale of several large lots but could not obtain the price; and it is extremely difficult for us to give a correct price for the number, but shall quote mess \$4 25; No. 1, 3 75; No. 2, 3 25.

Stores.—Yearlings \$6 a 10; two years old, 10 a 15, and very few sales.

Sheep.—Dull; several lots unsold. We noticed sales at \$1 33, 1 42, 1 55, 1 67, 1 71, 1 75, 1 88, 2 00, 2 12, 2 25, 2 33 and 2 50.

### DOCT. HORATIO G. ALLEN

OFFERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Winthrop.

OFFICE at the Winthrop Hotel.

REFERENCE { Issachar Snell, M. D. Augusta.  
Benj. D. Bartlett, M. D. Portland.  
Oct. 26. 11.

### THE AGE-DAILY.

THE subscribers propose to resume the publication of the DAILY AGE, during the next session of the Legislature. It will be printed, as heretofore, on the half of a large sheet, in the usual form, at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR for the session.

Any person procuring six subscribers, and remitting the amount of their subscription, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

Containing an early and correct account of the proceedings of the Legislature, and impartial sketches of the more important and exciting debates, it will be read with present interest, and form a convenient and valuable volume for future reference. Political matter of interest and notices of passing events will aid in giving it the variety usually sought for in the columns of a newspaper.

The publication is laborious and expensive, and cannot be sustained without a large number of subscribers. We rely upon the liberality and exertions of our Friends, to render the burden as light as possible.

J. BERRY & CO.

Subscriptions for the above received at this office.

### FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY OF WM. KENRICK in NEWTON, 5 1/2 miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of new celebrated Pears alone, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries 85 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 500 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or New Chinese Mulberry, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior to silk worms to all others.

OF ROSES. A superb collection of from 200 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chestnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Fir, Venetian Sumach, Albrea, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Paeonies, Moutan and Paeonaceae—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. He has appointed Messrs. Franklin Glazier of Hallowell, and David Stanley of Winthrop, Agents, with whom orders may be left, which will be promptly attended to. Oct. 5.—2m28.

### MAINE DAILY JOURNAL.

LUTHER SEVERANCE will continue the publication of the MAINE DAILY JOURNAL during the ensuing session of the Legislature. The Journal when bound makes a very pretty volume, and is convenient for preservation and future reference as well as present reading, giving a full and tolerably accurate account of the legislative proceedings of the year, with other current matter, all for the small sum of ONE DOLLAR. It ought to be in the possession of every politician.

The publication of the Daily Journal, with the debates in both houses of the Legislature, involves considerable expense and much labor, which can only be remunerated by a handsome list of subscribers. To obtain these the publisher relies on the friendly influence of those who have been his readers heretofore, not only political friends, but all who wish for a faithful and impartial report of legislative proceedings.

Subscriptions for the above received at the Maine Farmer office.

## POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.

*Written on arriving at the age of twenty-one years.*

'Tis past—life's infancy is o'er,  
Its wayward scenes are now no more—  
No longer fed on treasure's store,  
Upon the world I'm cast;  
But fancied vision brings to view,  
Ten thousand perils, strange and new,  
Misfortune's deadly blast.

No longer now the peevish cry  
The fretful groan, or longing sigh  
Shall crystalize a mother's eye,  
Or cause her heart to ache,  
But now amid contention's strife,  
And mis'ries incident to life,  
My own alone can break.

Her anxious love I now forgo  
(A love which none but mothers know)  
A solace once for ev'ry woe

That seem'd to mar my joy,  
But now, she's gone to brighter skies,  
Where tears no more suffuse the eyes,  
Where nothing can annoy.

A father's tenderness was mine—  
His greatest wish was to combine,  
Those virtues which the soul refine,  
In me a heedless child;  
If wrong I'd done, his frown I saw,  
If right, approv'd by virtue's law,  
With pleasure then he smil'd.

My brothers too, were my delight  
When nought our joys e'er seem'd to blight,  
As we have spent a wintry night  
In converse sweet and calm,—  
My sisters too have pleasure given,  
And made society a heav'n,

Around the fireside warm,  
JULY 8, 1823.

JUVENIS.

## MISCELLANY.

## WESTERN ADVENTURE.

BY THE HON. JUDGE HALL.

Among the adventures which Boon described as having reinforced his little colony, was a young gentleman named Smith, who had been a Major in the Militia in Virginia, and possessed a full share of gallantry and noble spirit of his native state. In the absence of Boon, he was chosen, on account of his military rank and talents, to command the rude citadel, this which contained all the wealth of patriarchal band—their wives, their children and their lovers. It had also an object particularly dear to the young soldier; a lady, the daughter of one of the settlers to whom he had pledged his affections. It came to pass on a certain day, when the siege was over tranquility restored and the employment of husbandry resumed, that this young lady with a female companion, rambled out as young ladies in love are apt to do, along the banks of the Kentucky river. Having rambled about for some time, they espied a canoe lying by the shore, and in a frolic stepped into it, with a determination of visiting a neighbor on the opposite bank. It seems that they were not so well skilled in navigation as the Lady of the Lake, who paddled her own canoe very dexterously, for instead of gliding to the point of destination, they were whirled about on a sandbar from which they were obliged to wade. Full of mirth, excited by their wild adventure, they hastily arranged their dresses, and were proceeding to climb the banks, when three Indians rushing from a neighboring covert, seized the fair wanderers, and forced them away. The savage captors evincing no sympathy for their

distress, nor allowing them time for rest or reflection, hurried them along during the whole day, by rugged and thorny paths. Their shoes were worn off by rocks, their feet and limbs lacerated and stained with blood. To heighten their misery, one of the savages began to make love to Miss —, the (intended of Major Smith) and while goading her along with a pointed stick, promised in recompense for her sufferings to make her his squaw. This at once aroused all the energies of her mind, and called its powers into action. In the hope that her friends would soon pursue them; she broke the twigs as she passed along and delayed the party as much as possible by tardy and blundering steps. And why dwell on the heartless and unmanly cruelty of these savages? The day and the night passed, and another day of agony had nearly rolled over the heads of these afflicted females, when their conductors halted to cook a wild repast of Buffalo meat.

The ladies were soon missed from the garrison. The natural courage and sagacity of Smith now heightened by love gave the wings of the wind, and the fierceness of a tiger. Light traces of female feet led him to the place of embarkation, the canoe was traced to the opposite shore—the deep print of the moccasin in the sand told the rest, and the agonized Smith accompanied by a few of his best woodsmen pursued 'the spoil encumbered foe.' The track once discovered, they kept it with that eagerness so peculiar to our hunters. The bended grass the disentangled briars, and the compressed shrub afforded the only, but to them the certain indications of the enemy. When they sufficiently ascertained the general course of the retreat of the Indians, Smith quitted the track, assuring his companions that they would fall in with them at the pass of a certain stream ahead for which he now struck a direct course, thus gaining on the foe, who had taken the most difficult paths. Arrived at the stream they traced its course until they discovered the water newly thrown upon the rocks. Smith leaving his party, now crept upon his hands and feet until he discovered one of the savages seated by a fire, and with a deliberate aim shot him through the heart.

The women rushed towards their deliverer, and recognised Smith, clung to him in the transport of newly awakened joy and gratitude, while a second Indian sprang towards him with a tomahawk. Smith disengaged himself from the ladies, aimed a blow at his antagonist with his rifle, which the savage avoided by springing aside, but at that moment the latter received a mortal wound from another hand. The other and only remaining Indian fell, in attempting to escape. Smith, with his 'interesting charge,' returned in triumph to the fort, where his gallantry no doubt was repaid by the sweetest of all rewards.

## CLOTHIERS' SHEARS

GROUND and warranted for the season by

PLINY HARRIS.

Winthrop, August 14th, 1833.

31—6w

## WANTED

A FIRST RATE BLACKSMITH, of steady habits. None other need apply. Enquire of  
Wayne, Sept. 25, 1833. F. J. BOWLES.

## WATERVILLE CARPET AND DAMASK FACTORY.

## P. &amp; M. GILROY,

TENDER their thanks to their friends and the public for past favors, and would now beg leave to inform them that they have made an addition to their Establishment, and have put the latest fashions of French and English Figures on their Looms, both of CARPETING and DAMASK—such as Landscapes, Coats of Arms, Towers, Meeting Houses, Dwelling Houses, Ships, Steamboats, Pelicans, Peacocks, &c. and a great variety of other Figures too numerous to mention in this advertisement. All their Figures or Patterns will be as good as can be drawn in any part of Europe or America, and as to the cloth that will show best for itself. Suffice it to say that they can make any Figure that art or nature can devise. They would assure their friends and the public that any work sent to them to be done shall be executed in workmanlike manner. They will attend to the weaving of the following articles:

Flowered and Venitian Carpetings, Damask Table Cloths, coarse and fine, do Flowered Towels, Double and Single Coverlets—also, Checkerboard Carpeting. Coloring Carpet Yarn as usual at the Factory. Full Scarlet dyed for any person who may wish it and warranted fast color. They will furnish the best of Warp for Table Cloths to accommodate any person who may have filling and wish to have the same woven in. Any person or persons who wish to have their names woven in on the end of the Table Cloths, can have it done if they please.

All orders respecting Carpeting, Damask or Yarn, &c. shall receive immediate attention. The least favor gratefully acknowledged.

Waterville, May 27, 1833.

## WATCHES &amp; JEWELLRY.

## EZRA WHITMAN, JR.

HAS lately received and now offers for sale, English silver cased Watches, warranted to be of the first quality; also a variety of French, Dutch, Geneva, Swiss, &c. Watches and Jewellery of all patterns and prices; ear knobs and drops, bosom pins and finger rings of all descriptions, gold beads, silver tea table and salt spoons, plated do. do. silver cream and soup ladles, plated do. do. plated sugar tongs, silver and steel bowed Spectacles to suit all eyes, silver thimbles, ever pointed pencils, pearl belt slides, bosom stuke, gilt Locketts, plated watch chains, seals and keys, gilt and steel do. patent oblique steel pens, steel purse tops, Ladies' wallets; shell, horn and ivory Combs; glass beads, gilt do. head and sewing needles, stay and button rings, Looking Glasses, Japanned Tea Trays; dust, close and hair brushes, brass and plated candlesticks, plated castors, blocktin tea-pots, britanna tumblers, warranted razors and pen knives, pocket Compasses, Scissors, a variety of Toys and other articles too numerous to particularize.

N. B. Clocks and Timepieces kept constantly on hand and repaired at short notice. Oct. 5.

## WANTED

TO hire a faithful man well acquainted with farming. Enquire at this Office.

Winthrop, Sep. 25th, 1833.

## FOR SALE,

ON the Spear Farm, near Wayne Village, SIX ENGLISH BERKSHIRE PIGS, (from an imported Sow) four weeks old this day—will weigh 20 lbs. each.

Oct. 11.

B. W. VARNUM.

## NOTICE.

THE person who took from Mr. Shaw's Hotel, probably by mistake, on the 18th of September last, a Whalebone WHIP, with ivory thimbles on the handle, will much oblige the owner by leaving it at the same place.

Oct. 12th.

3w

## THE MAINE FARMER

IS ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum if paid in advance. \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

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